


NPTEL Phase – II (Syllabus Template)

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Course Title | Special Topics in Classical Mechanics |
| 2. Discipline | Physics |
| 3. Course Format (Web or Video) | Video (Web based course can be developed simultaneously) |

| | |
|---|--|
| 4. Instructors of the course – | |
| <p>Dr. P.C.Deshmukh Professor Department of Physics Indian Institute of Technology Madras Chennai 600036</p> |  |

| S.No | Name of the Instructor | Department | Institute | Mail -Id | Phone number |
|------|------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| I | Dr.P.C.Deshmukh | Physics | I.I.T.-Madras | pcd@physics.iitm.ac.in | 22574855/5851 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 5. Course Outline | <p>This course has grown out of the first course in Physics taught to engineering students at IIT-Madras. <u>However, the contents are expanded to include the interests of students of basic sciences and a strong emphasis on the foundations of classical mechanics is aimed at. Essentially, foundations of 'classical mechanics' would include a comprehensive introduction to Newtonian, Lagrangian and Hamiltonian Mechanics, and include an introduction to mechanics of a system of particles, fluid mechanics, introduction to 'chaos', to the special theory of relativity and also to electrodynamics.</u> The course is designed as the first course students would take after high school, and the scope of some of the advanced topics that are introduced is therefore restricted. A comfortable introduction, adequately rigorous but not overly involved, to advanced applications is attempted. In this course, we emphasize that 'observation' and 'measurements' play a fundamental role in Physics. We introduce mathematical methods as and where needed, but keep the focus on physical principles. The course aims, even as it will provide a rigorous introduction to the foundations of classical mechanics, at discovering the romance in physics, beauty in its simplicity, and rigor in its formulation.</p> |
| 6. Course Pre-requisites | High School Level Physics and Mathematics. |

7. Text/References: No single text covers the vast range of topics and the novel treatment of the subject material dealt with in this course. A very large number of books and original literature in Physics education journals (such American Journal of Physics) has been referred to develop the course contents. Useful sources include the following:

- (i) Fundamentals of Physics, Volume 1
David Halliday, Robert Resnick, and Jearl Walker
Hardcover, Wiley (2007)
- (ii) The Feynman Lectures on Physics, Vol. I & II
Richard P. Feynman, Robert B. Leighton, Matthew Sands
Hardcover, Addison Wesley; 2 edition (2005)
- (iii) Mechanics (Berkeley Physics Course, Vol. I)
Charles Kittel, Walter D. Knight, Malvin A. Ruderman, and A. Carl Helmholz
Hardcover, McGraw-Hill (1973)
- (iv) ‘Analytical Mechanics’
Grant R. Fowles and George L. Cassiday (Brooks Cole; 7 edition, 2004)
- (v) John R. Taylor ‘Classical Mechanics’ University Science Books (January 1, 2005)
- (vi) James Gleick: Chaos – making a new science
William Heinemann Ltd. (1988, Great Britain)
- (vii) David R. Griffiths Introduction to Electrodynamics (3rd Edition) (Benjamin Cummings, 1999)

| | |
|--|---|
| 8. Suggested hyperlinks | |
| 9. Suggested /Additional Readings | <p>[1] P. Chaitanya Das, G. Srinivasa Murthy, Gopal Pandurangan and P. C. Deshmukh <i>The real effects of pseudo-forces</i> Resonance, Vol. 9, Number 6, 74 -85 (2004)</p> <p>[2] P. Chaitanya Das, G. Srinivasa Murthy, K. Satish Kumar, T A. Venkatesh and P. C. Deshmukh <i>Motion of Charged Particles in Electromagnetic Fields and Special Theory of Relativity</i> Resonance, Vol. 9, Number 7, 77-85 (2004)</p> |

10. Detailed course plan : (Module wise / Lecture wise)

Special Topics in Classical Mechanics - Detailed Plan for ‘Video Course’

The curriculum will be covered in Eleven Units spread over about 40 lecture hours.

Unit 1: Equations of Motion. Principle of Causality and Newton’s I & II Laws. Interpretation of Newton’s 3rd Law as ‘conservation of momentum’ and its determination from translational symmetry. Alternative formulation of Mechanics via ‘Principle of Variation’. Determination of Physical Laws from Symmetry Principles, Symmetry and Conservation Laws. Lagrangian/Hamiltonian formulation. Application to SHO.

Unit 1: 1(Course Overview)+5 Lectures: L1 to L6

Unit 2: Oscillations. Small oscillations. SHM. Electromechanical analogues exhibiting SHM. Damped harmonic oscillator, types of damping. Driven and damped & driven harmonic oscillator. Resonance, Quality Factor. Waves.

Unit 2: 4 Lectures: L7 to L10

Unit 3: Polar coordinate systems.

Unit 3: 2 Lectures: L11,L12

Unit 4: Kepler Problem. Laplace-Runge-Lenz vector, ‘Dynamical’ symmetry. Relationship between ‘Conservation principle’ and ‘Symmetry’.

Unit 4: 2 Lectures: L13,L14

Unit 5: Inertial and non-inertial reference frames. Pseudo forces.

Unit 5: 4 Lectures: L15 to L18

Unit 6: Galilean & Lorentz transformations. Special Theory of Relativity.

Unit 6: 4 Lectures: L19 to L22

Unit 7: Physical examples of fields. Potential energy function. Gradient, Directional Derivative, Divergence of a vector field.

Unit 7: 3 Lectures: L23 to L25

Unit 8: Gauss’ Law; Equation of Continuity. Hydrodynamics and Electrodynamics illustrations.

Unit 8: 3 Lectures: L26 to L28

Unit 9: Fluid Flow, Bernoulli’s Principle. Equation of motion for fluid flow. Definition of curl, vorticity, Irrotational flow and circulation. Steady flow. Bernoulli’s principle, some illustrations. Applications of Gauss’ divergence theorem and Stokes’ theorem in fluid dynamics.

Unit 9: 2 Lectures: L29,L30

Unit 10: Classical Electrodynamics and the special theory of relativity. Introduction to Maxwell’s equations.

Unit 10: 4 Lectures: L31 to L34

Unit 11: ‘Chaos’, bifurcation, strange attractors, fractals, self-similarity, Mandelbrot sets.

Unit 11: 5 Lectures: L35 to L39

L40: Scope and Limitations of Classical Mechanics

<http://www.physics.iitm.ac.in/~labs/amp/homepage/courses.html>

Essentially, foundations of 'classical mechanics' would include a comprehensive introduction to Newtonian, Lagrangian and Hamiltonian Mechanics, and include an introduction to mechanics of a system of particles, fluid mechanics, introduction to 'chaos', to the special theory of relativity and also to electrodynamics. The course is designed as the first course students would take after high school, and the scope of some of the advanced topics that are introduced is therefore restricted. A comfortable introduction, adequately rigorous but not overly involved, to advanced appl Special Theory of Relativity - Physical examples of fields. Potential energy function. Gradient, Directional Derivative, Divergence of a vector field - Gauss Law; Equation of Continuity. Applications of Gauss divergence theorem and Stokes theorem in fluid dynamics - Classical Electrodynamics and the special theory of relativity. Introduction to Maxwells equations - Chaos, bifurcation, strange attractors, fractals, self-similarity, Mandelbrot sets. Includes. Classical mechanics is an excellent approximation to describe phenomena involving systems with large masses and systems that are not confined to very small volumes (e.g., a rock thrown in the earth's gravitational field, a system of planets orbiting around a sun, a spinning top, or a heavy charged ion in an electrical potential). Abstract. Classical mechanics was unable to explain certain phenomena: black body radiation, the photoelectric effect, the stability of atoms and molecules as well as their spectra. Quantum mechanics, created mainly by Werner Heisenberg and Erwin Schrödinger, explained these effects. The new mechanics was based on six postulates